Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

VOL VII.] TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1807. [No. 2029.

Sales at Vendue.

On every Tuesday and Friday,
WILL BE SOLD
At the Vendue Store, corner of Prince and Water streets.
A Variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.

Particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day——All kinds of goods which are on limitation and the prices of which are established, can at any time be viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, V. M.

Thirty casks fresh Rice,
Just received,
And for sale by
Mordecai Miller.
September 22. d

WANTED

A middle aged woman, capable of managing a house. To one of good character liberal wages will be given. Enquire of the Printer.
Sept. 9. d

Twenty thousand lbs.
Porto Rico Green Coffee and St. Croix Sugars, received per the schooner Fletcher and Riley, from St. Thomas. For sale by
R. Veitch and Co.
OR,
C. Powell.
July 31. dtf.

JUST RECEIVED,
Per schooner Freighter, Capt. Thomas, from Portland, and for sale by
Lawrason and Fowle,
45,000 feet prime boards
100 barrels New-England rum
2 pipes cognac brandy, 4th proof
100 sides soal leather.
September 18. d

SOAL LEATHER.
800 sides *RED SOAL LEATHER*, just received and for sale by
Lawrason and Fowle,
Who have also on hand,
4 bales plains
7 ditto Kendall cottons—which they will sell on liberal terms.
September 18. d

Public Sale.

By virtue of a deed of trust from PHILIP WANTON and MARY his wife, to the subscribers, to secure a debt owing by him to the Bank of Alexandria, on THURSDAY the 8th day of October next, will be exposed to sale, on a credit of six, twelve and eighteen months, carrying an interest from that day, several LOTS and parcels of GROUND, in the town of Alexandria, to wit:

An undivided Moiety of a piece of Ground, with the Improvements, lying upon the west side of Royal-street and to the northward of King-street, fronting twenty-five feet six inches on Royal-street, and extending back one hundred and twenty-three feet five inches—the whole ground subject to an annual rent of fifteen pounds twelve shillings, Virginia currency.

A piece of Ground, lying upon the west side of Columbus-street and to the southward of King-street, extending on Columbus-street sixty-six feet seven inches to a twenty feet alley, then westwardly with the line of the alley one hundred and sixteen feet to another alley fourteen feet ten inches wide, then northwardly with the line of that alley twenty-six feet seven inches, then eastwardly twenty-four feet three inches and an half, then northwardly forty feet, then eastwardly ninety-one feet eight inches and an half—subject to an annual rent of forty-nine dollars fifteen cents.

A Square of Ground, containing two acres, lying on the south side of Wolfe-street, north side of Wilkes-street, west side of Patrick-street, and east side of Henry-street.

A large Frame Store & Warehouse, built upon a piece of ground lying on the south side of Prince-street and to the eastward of Fairfax-street, the ground is thirty feet some inches front on Prince-street, the building nearly covers the whole front, the building is ensured.

James Keith,
John C. Herbert,
September 18 [17] dts

Russia Sheetings & Ravens Duck.
Just received a few Bales—
FOR SALE BY
John G. Ladd.
September 26. d

Public Sale.

On SATURDAY, the 10th day of October next, will be sold, on the premises,

A Tract of Land, belonging to the estate of Captain Richard Conway, deceased; containing seven hundred and thirty-nine and half acres, adjoining the lands of William Fitzhugh, Mrs. Washington, of Hayfield, Mr. Dulany and Mr. Cooke, and lying between six and seven miles from Alexandria. A particular description of the land is supposed unnecessary, as any disposed to purchase will probably examine it.—The terms of sale will be on a credit of six, twelve and eighteen months; bond, with approved security, together with a mortgage on the premises will be required. Persons disposed to attend the sale will meet at 11 o'clock at Mr. *Benson's* tavern, on the Colchester road, from whence it is proposed to proceed to the land and to commence the sale precisely at 12 o'clock. This tract will be divided to accommodate purchasers.

And on the Monday following, the 12th day of October,
Will be sold, on the premises,

A tract of Land, lying on the west side of the old road leading from the falls church to Alexandria, containing one hundred and eighty-five acres, being a part of a tract of land sold by William H. Territt to Baldwin Dade. This land will be laid off in lots of about twenty-five acres each.

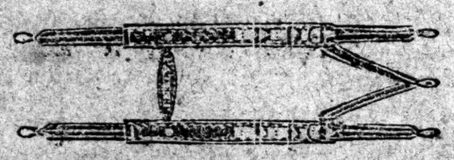
At the same time and place will be sold,
Some Lots of the Stump Hill Tract, containing from three to five acres each—the terms of sale the same as the above.

And on Wednesday, the 14th of the same month,
Will be sold for ready money, at public auction, at the coffee-house, in Alexandria,
Thirty-six Shares of Alexandria Bank Stock.
WILLIAM HERBERT,
N. FITZHUCH,
E. I. LEE,
Exrs.
September 15. dts

Notice is hereby given,

THAT in consequence of a deed of trust from Henry D. Hooe, late of Prince William county, deceased, to secure the sum of three hundred and eighty-one pounds nineteen shillings and three pence, due to Alexander Smith, of Alexandria, from the said H. D. Hooe—on the first day of the next district court to be held at Hay-Market, in Prince William county, (being the 18th day of next month) I shall proceed to sell to the highest bidder, for ready money, A TRACT OF LAND, situate in the county of Fauquier, containing one hundred and fifty acres—which Land has on it a Mill, a Store House and a comfortable Dwelling House, with necessary Out Houses; is situated about five miles from Hay-Market, and was formerly occupied by Nathan Matthew. The sale will take place at the tavern of Benjamin Bronough, in the town of Hay-Market.

R. Young.



HORWELL'S
Celebrated Patent Suspenders

FOR Ease, Elegance, Strength, &c. far exceeds any in use. To be had wholesale and retail at the MANUFACTORY, lower end of Prince Street Alexandria.

N. B. The Subscriber has a complete assortment well adapted for the Winter Season, and can supply wholesale purchasers on advantageous terms.

Richard Horwell.
Sept. 25 d6m.

DIRECTIONS.

The buttons on the back parts of the waistband ought to be placed the same distance from each other, as the two center buttons on the Suspenders, to prevent improper straining, and thereby destroying the ease designed in the construction of the article,

Richard Horwell.

A Wet Nurse Wanted,
ENQUIRE OF THE PRINTER.
September 26 3t

☞ REMOVAL.

WILLIAM BARTLEMAN has removed to the lower end of King-street, opposite to Mr. Hugh Smith's glass and china warehouse, where he has an extensive and general assortment of GROCERIES, &c. for sale on his usual terms.
September 25. dtf

Wanted to Purchase,
From four to five hundred weight of prime *Goose Feathers*,
Apply to the Printer.

Wanted to Purchase or Hire,
A *NEGRO FELLOW*, from 18 to 25 years of age.
Apply as above.
September 25. 6t

PUBLIC SALE.

On TUESDAY, the 6th day of October next, will positively be sold, at the Vendue-Store, on a credit of three months, for approved endorsed negotiable notes,

Two bales of Broad Cloths, from 11 to 18 shillings sterling costs.
2 ditto napt and plain Coatings, from 6 to 12 shillings sterling costs.

P. G. Marsteller.
September 24

PUBLIC SALE.

In pursuance of a decree of the Superior Court of Chancery, holden at the capitol, in Richmond, March 5, 1807, will be sold, on the premises, on Thursday the 1st day of October next, to the highest bidder, for cash,

A House and Lot—*Also*, an unimproved Lot, situated on the north side of Duke-street, between Columbus and Alfred-streets, the property of Amos Alexander.

☞ The sale will commence at 12 o'clock.

Cuthbert Powell,
Phineas Janney,
Thomas Janney,
Com'rs.
Sept. 8. dts

Land for Sale.

TO be Sold, on the premises, on Thursday the 15th of October next, a small TRACT OF LAND, lying in the county of Fairfax, containing about one hundred and forty acres. This Land lies about seven or eight miles of Alexandria and George-Town, has a sufficient quantity of wood and meadow land, and is well watered. It lies adjoining the seat of Dr. Henry Rose, and would make a comfortable retreat for a town family in the sickly season. Capt. Joseph Powell will shew the Land to any person wishing to view it, before the day of sale, when the terms which is expected to be accommodating, will be made known by

The Legatees of Nathan Smith, dec'd.
September 9 dts

BRYAN HAMPSON
HAS FOR SALE.

WINES.
10 pipes old port
5 do. Madeira
30 quarter casks Lisbon
12 do. particular Teneriffe
15 do. Malaga
15 pipes old cognac brandy
5 do. 4th proof Holland Gin
5 hhds. 3d proof Antigua rum

TEAS.
12 do. first quality molasses
6 do. green copperas
2 do. alum
20 do. brown sugar
20 bags pimento
15 do. pepper
10 chests young hyson
10 do. hyson skin
5 do. imperial

100 bags green coffee
150 kegs madder
50 do. ground ginger
30 do. raisins
1200 lbs. Bacon, well cured
5 kegs salt petre

A quantity of fine and ground alum salt.

At all times he has the first quality flour for family use on hand—with a number of other articles—all of which he will sell low on his former terms.
Aug. 31 d

Printing, in its various branches, handsomely executed at this office.

NOTICE.

Under the authority of a deed of trust from *Thomas West* to the subscriber, to satisfy a debt due to John Hodgkin's, of seven hundred sixty-two dollars forty-two cents—on TUESDAY the 6th day of October, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, in Lots containing from 10 to 14 acres—

A Tract of Land, near Alexandria, to the north of the new turnpike road, and lying on the east of Stump-Hill, being one moiety of a tract of land commonly called "*Pearson's Tract.*"

The terms of sale will be—One-third cash, one-third in sixty, and one-third in ninety days. Conveyances to be made on the receipt of the last instalment. The title papers will be shewn on the day of sale.—Sale to begin at twelve o'clock.

R. MOTT.
September 28. dts

Ten Dollars *Reward.*

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, yesterday morning the 27th instant, an apprentice to the baking business named *Julian Mallard*, a Frenchman, about 20 years of age, speaks tolerable good English, fair complexion, light hair, has a lump over his right eye; had on and took with him two suits of clothes, one of which was clouded nankeen, has a watch with cyphers cut on the case. Whoever will take up said apprentice and secure him so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward and all reasonable charges if brought home.

Edward Lee.
September 28. 3t

For Sale or Rent,

A convenient two story BRICK HOUSE with back buildings, &c. situate on Duke-street, between Pitt and St. Asaph-streets.

ALSO,

A commodious frame STORE, on King-street, between Royal and Pitt-streets.

Apply to LAWRENCE HOOFF.
August 21. 60

Just Received,

By the brig Louisa, John Macnamara, master, from Madeira,
And for Sale by the Subscriber,
7 pipes and 12 quarter casks prime London particular WINE, of the brand of Scott & Co. fit for immediate use.

James Patton.
August 21

☞ *ALSO,*
Bills on London for Sale,
Drawn by J. P.

The subscriber has on hand,
A few Bales of GOODS, suitable to the approaching season, which he will dispose of at a low advance, on a liberal credit, viz.

BLUE KERSEYS
BLUE CLOTH
MIXED COATINGS
BAIZES
WHITE SWANSKIN
MIXED FLANNELS
NARROW CLOTHS
FLANNEL SERGE
BEAVER COATING
¼ DOWLAS

Also, just Landing,
43 hhds. St Croix SUGAR, of good quality.
2 puncheons St. Croix RUM, 3d prf. and
3 pipes Cognac BRANDY, 4th prf.

James Patton.
September 10 d

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25 Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY, some time in the months of November or Dec. last, a negro man by the name of SAM, who was hired in the town of Alexandria to a Mr. Robert Smith. He was about 30 years of age, about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, very straight, of rather a yellowish or tawny complexion, stutters a little, has a soft voice and generally seems humble and timid when spoken to. He had a wife at col. Jemmeson's in the county of Caroline, and may perhaps be lurking in that neighborhood, but I think it more probable he may have gone to the state of Maryland. If taken in the state of Virginia and brought to me I will give the above reward; if in the state of Maryland and brought to me I will give 30 dollas reward.

Baldwin M. Lee.
Virginia, Westmoreland county, July 24. [30] d;

From the RICHMOND ENQUIRER.

TRIAL
OF
COLONEL A. BURR.

(Continued by adjournment and held at the Capitol in the Hall of the house of Delegates,)
for High Treason against the U. States.

OPINION

Of the Court on the motion to arrest the evidence. Delivered on
MONDAY, August 31.

[CONTINUED.]

It is also well worthy of consideration, that this doctrine, so far as it respects treason, is entirely supported by the operation of the common law which is said to convert the accessary before the fact into the principal, and to make the act of the principal his act. The accessary before the fact is not said to have levied war. He is not said to be guilty under the statute. But the common law attaches to him the guilt of that fact which he has advised or procured, & as contended makes it his act.——This is the operation of the common law, not the operation of the statute. It is an operation then which can only be performed where the common law exists to perform it. It is the creature of the common law, and the creature pre-supposes its creator. To decide then that this doctrine is applicable to the U. S. would seem to imply the decision that the U. S. as a nation, have a common law which creates and defines the punishment of crimes accessorial in their nature. It would imply the further decision that these accessorial crimes are not, in the case of treason, excluded by the definition of treason given in the constitution. I will not pretend that I have not individually an opinion on these points, but it is one which I should only give in a case absolutely requiring it, unless I could concur respecting it, with the judges of the supreme court.

I have said that this doctrine cannot apply to the U. S. without implying those decisions respecting the common law which I have stated, because should it be true as is contended, that the constitutional definition of treason comprehends him who advises or procures an assemblage that levies war, it would not follow that such adviser or procurer might be charged as having been present at the assemblage. If the adviser or procurer is within the definition of levying war, and independent of the agency of the common law, does actually levy war, then the advisement or procurement is an overt act of levying war. If it be the overt act on which he is to be convicted, then it must be charged in the indictment, for he can only be convicted on proof of the overt acts which are charged.

To render this distinction more intelligible, let it be recollected that altho' it should be conceded that since the statute of William and Mary, he who advises or procures a treason may in England be charged as having committed that treason by virtue of the common law operation which is said so far as respects the indictment to unite the accessorial to the principal offence and permit them to be charged as one, yet it can never be conceded that he who commits one overt act under the statute of Edward, can be charged and convicted on proof of another overt act. If then procurement be an overt act of treason constitution, no man can be convicted for the procurement under an indictment charging him with actually assembling; whatever may be the doctrine of the common law in the case of an accessorial offender.

It may not be improper in this place, again to advert to the opinion of the supreme court and to show that it contains nothing contrary to the doctrine now laid down. That opinion is, that an individual may be guilty of treason, who has not appeared in arms against his country; that if war be actually levied, that is, if a body of men be actually assembled for the purpose of effecting by force a treasonable object, all those who perform any part however minute, or however remote from the scene of action, and who are actually leagued in the general conspiracy are to be considered as traitors."

This opinion does not touch the case of a person, who advises or procures an assemblage, and does nothing further. The advising certainly, and perhaps the procuring, is more in the nature of a conspiracy to levy war, than of the actual levying of war. According to the opinion, it is not enough to be leagued in the conspiracy, and that war be levied, but it is also necessary to perform a part; that part is the act of levying war. This part, it is true, may be minute, it may not be the actual appearance in arms, and it may be remote from the scene of action, that is from the place where the army is assembled, but it must be a part and that part must be performed by a person leagued in the conspiracy. This part however minute or remote constitutes the overt act on which alone the person who performs it can be convicted.

The opinion does not declare that the person who has performed this remote and minute part may be indicted for a part which was in truth performed by the others and convicted on their overt acts. It amounts to this and nothing more, that when war is actually levied, not only those who bear arms, but those also who are leagued in the conspiracy and who perform the various distinct parts, which are necessary for the prosecution of war, do in the sense of the constitution levy war—It may possibly be the opinion of the supreme court that those who procure a treason and do nothing further are guilty under the constitution; I only say that opinion has not yet been given; still less has it been indicated that he who advises, shall be indicted as having performed the fact.

It is then the opinion of the court that this indictment can be supported only by testimony which proves the accused to have been actually or constructively present when the assemblage took place on Blannerhassett's island, or by the admission of the doctrine that he who procures an act may be indicted as having performed that act.

It is further the opinion of the court that there is no testimony whatever which tends to prove that the accused was actually or constructively present when that assemblage did take place. Indeed the contrary is most apparent. With respect to admitting proof of procurement to establish a charge of actual presence, the court is of opinion that if this be admissible in England which is far from being conceded, it is admissible only by virtue of the operation of the common law upon the statute, and therefore is not admissible in this country unless by virtue of a similar operation; a point far from being established, but on which, for the present, no opinion is given—if, however, this point be established, still the procurement must be proved in the same manner and by the same kind of testimony which would be required to prove actual presence.

(To be continued.)

Latest Proceedings.

MOTION FOR COMMITMENT.
EXAMINATION OF EVIDENCE.

FRIDAY, Sept. 18.
[CONTINUED.]

Wm. Love.

Mr. Hay. Did you go down with the boats? A. I went down from Mr. Blannerhassett's island. I considered myself as his servant. Q. Did you see any boxes of arms? A. I saw one chest in Mr. Floyd's boat. Q. How many men went from Blannerhassett's island? A. About 25. Q. Did any more men join you on the way? A. None. Q. Were there any other boats at the mouth of Cumberland? A. Some, but not belonging to our party. Q. Did any men join you before you got there? A. Mr. Blannerhassett Did. Q. How many boats went from the mouth of Cumberland river? A. I dot recollect how many. Q. Were there ten, were there six? A. There were more than six altogether. Q. Did no one join you at the mouth of Cumberland but col. Burr? A. Yes, some more. Q. Who were in the other boats? A. Mr. Floyd had joined us with three boats at the falls of the Ohio; one was loaded with provisions, and the rest had provisions likewise. Q. How many men were in these boats? A. I do not recollect.—Q. Were there 20? A. There were about 8. Q. How many boats were there in all? A. There were four of col. Tyler's, two of Col. Burr's from Nashville, one of Mr. Ellis's and two of Mr. Floyd's, who joined at the Falls of Ohio; and captain Dean's boat called the commissary's boat; and one small boat of Mr. Blannerhassett's.

Mr. *Hay*. Tell me what you know about the arms; and recollect what you said before on this subject. (Counsel for the accused objected to this mode of interrogation.) How many chests of arms did you see at the mouth of Cumberland? A. I saw one chest and a box with rifles. There were several other chests like that one, but whether they contained Mr. Blannerhassett's books or the arms I am not able to say. Q. What was the size of the chest? A. Of course as long as the musket. Q. But of what depth? A. I never measured the dimensions, but it was about as deep as my knee. Q. Could you straddle over it with your legs? A. I could not. Q. Where did you first see this chest? A. At the mouth of Cumberland.

Mr. *M'Rea*. What sort of arms? A. French. Q. I mean of what form and nature: Were there any bayonets? A. There were. Q. Was this box opened? A. It was opened by the carelessness of the people who took it in the boat. Q. What kind of chest was it? A. It was rough. Q. Were there any others of the same appearance? A. Yes; but I know not their contents. Q. Do you recollect one thing; were these chests heavy? A. They were. Q. Did you see any other military apparatus? any bullets? A. I did. There were some bullets in a barrel standing in the bow of one of col. Tyler's boats. Some said there were about 600 in it.

Mr. *Wirt*. Did you see any powder? A. I am not certain whether I saw one or two; but I am certain that I saw one tin cannister of powder, that was put on board at Mr. Blannerhassett's island.

Mr. *Blannerhassett*. You said that you saw the boxes that were said to contain my books in the commissary boat, did you notice them? A. I did not see them. Q. Did any body tell you that I had put arms on board. A. No one.

Mr. *Hay*. Did you go ashore at the mouth of Cumberland? A. I did. Q. What passed there? A. All the young men went up. Col. Burr wanted them to come up, for him to pay his addresses to them. Q. Well; and where did he receive them? A. A little piece above the bank. Q. You did not see them form a circle? A. No. I was not with them.

Thomas Hartley.

Mr. *Hay*. Were you at the mouth of Cumberland? A. No, I was at fort Massac when the boats were there. I had left it 2 weeks before. Q. You were with col. Burr at fort Massac? A. I was. Colonel Burr objected to this question. Fort Massac was in the Indiana territory. Q. Did you descend the Mississippi territory; and with whom? A. With Mr. Fort and Mr. Hopkins. Q. Where were you joined by Mr. Burr's party? A. Just below fort Massac. They passed the fort in the night, and we joined them next morning. Q. How many boats had they? A. About 8 or 10. Q. Do you know whether they had any arms in the boats? A. I saw none but fowling pieces. Q. Did you descend the river with them? A. Yes. I went to New Madrid by the directions of col. Tyler. Q. Were you not left behind to enlist men?

The counsel for the accused objected to the principle as well as form of this question. After some discussion the chief justice decided that the principle of the question might be relevant.

Mr. *Hay*. Will you state then for what purpose you were left behind? A. All the boats landed at New Madrid on newyear's day and staid 4 days. Mr. Hopkins and Mr. Fort and myself went before to get more men. We got 2, and some more joined at Nantz de Grass. Q. On what terms did they join? A. At 12 and a half dollars a month and 100 acres of land besides.

Mr. *McRae*. And what services were to be performed? A. They were to go to this Ouachita country, and also to descend to New Orleans to work on colonel Burr's boats.

Mr. *Wirt*. Was colonel Burr looked on as the head of this party? A. He was. Q. Did you and did these recruits understand that they were to be placed under colonel Burr's command? A. They were to be delivered to him; and to go on board his boats?

Cross examined by the accused.

Mr. *Burr*. Who wrote the articles, under which they were engaged? A. Mr. Hopkins. Q. Repeat them. A. I do not particularly recollect them. Q. But there was something in them about the Ouachita lands? A. They were to go there after they had gone to New Orleans.

Mr. *Wirt*. These men who were engaged in New Madried; did they join the detachment? A. They did, at the mouth of Coles' Creek. Q. Do I understand that the sole object was the settlement of the Ouachita lands?

Mr. *Botts* objected to these questions. How could these transactions effect col. Burr when they took place in his absence? —The objection was overruled, and Mr. Hardey replied, that the contract declared, that they were to serve for six months, that they were to settle on the Ouachita lands; but that they were to go on to N. Orleans.

Mr. *Wirt*. Did you see the men assembled, before they arrived at the Chickasaw Bluffs? A. I did not overtake them before they got in Coles' Creek.

Mr. *Burr*. You said that they were to go to Ouachita and to New Orleans. Q. Were they to go in *any* event? A. They were to go to the Ouachita; but the articles did not specify what business they were to follow. The only service which was mentioned, was that they were to work the boats down.

Mr. *Baker* objected to this kind of evidence. He contended that the best sort of evidence ought in every case to be produced and that no *paper* ought to be mentioned, which was not exhibited in court.

The objection was overruled; when Mr. *Hay* asked the witness whether he was certain they were to go to N. Orleans first. A. I am. I recollect the articles were read, after we got into the boat.

Mr. *M'Rea*. And they were to serve 6 months? A. They were.

SATURDAY, Sept. 19.

Examination of Jacob Dunbaugh.

Mr. *Hay*. Will you describe the situation of the party at the mouth of Cumberland river?

Witness. Am I to be confined to the Cumberland river?

Mr. *Hay*. You may go down to the Chickasaw bluffs.

Mr. *Botts*. Go down to the Mississippi river: and whether you are to go further, the court will instruct you. Some desultory conversation here ensued on this point, after which the witness proceeded.

On the 26th Dec. 1806, very early in the morning, a small Skiff with four men and a Mr. Hopkins, arrived at Fort Massac. Some time after the arrival of the Skiff, capt. Bissell (commander at the fort) detailed me for command, to go to the mouth of Cumberland river to purchase a beef for him. Q. What were you. A. I was and am still serjeant in the army of the U. S. He told me I was to call on col. Burr with his compliments; and if col. Burr wanted my assistance, that I was to furnish it. Capt. Bissel told me, this Mr. Hopkins, who came in the skiff with four men was going up with me. When we got half way up to the Cumberland river, we stopt, and I asked Mr. Hopkins his business at Fort Massac, and he said it was to ask capt. Bissel whether he would oppose col. Burr's passing by the fort. I got to the mouth of Cumberland, about half an hour before sunset, on the 26th Dec. and landed: Col. B. was then encamped on Cumberland Island. After I had crossed over to the island, I saw Col. Burr and delivered Capt. Bissell's message. Col. Burr said he was much obliged to him; and that Capt. Bissell was very good. Col. Burr asked me "Is not this my old friend?" I had seen him before. He said he believed I drank no brandy: and asked me if I would not have a glass of wine. When I drank, I said, "here's success to Col. Burr and his undertaking;" and Mr. Blannerhassett (this was the first time I ever saw *him*) stamped his foot and said "Amen" Col. Burr told me that I must take breakfast with him next morning, I replied that I would. On the 27th, I saw Col. Burr and told him, I was going to the garrison. He told me to bear his compliments to Capt. Bissell, and asked me if I could take a barrel of apples to him. I told him I would. Whilst they were getting the apples on board, the wind sprung up very fresh, and I was not able to start. In the course of that day, I crossed him several times over to the Kentucky shore, and several of his men. During that day, col. Burr asked me, how I would like to go down the river with him. I replied very well if I could obtain the consent of my general. He said that that would make no odds. He would fix it without. This was on the 27th, and on the 28th, I called on col Burr and told him I was going to Fort Massac. He sent his compliments to capt. Bissel, but said he expected he would get there before me. I told him, that he might mann his barge as well as he could; I would arrive there before him. I arrived at the garrison sometime in the afternoon.

Mr. *Botts*. There you may stop. It is impossible to progress without running into some impropriety, unless we ascertain the limits within which the witnesses are to be confined.

Mr. *Hay* observed that he did not mean to prove any *acts* at Fort Massac.

After some conversation the examination proceeded.

Mr. *Hay*. Did you see any military parade? A. I saw the men drawn up at the mouth of Cumberland. Q. How many men? A. I did not count them; but I suppose there were about 100. Q. What kind of men? A. Generally young men.

Mr. *Wirt*. Did they look like hard laborers? A. The principal part did not. Q. How drawn up? were they drawn up in a line? A. No: they were drawn up in three wings. Q. What do you mean by three wings? divisions?

The witness here described their position by drawing a figure on the floor with his foot. They described three sides of a square. Col. Burr was introduced by col. Tyler, beginning at the left. The party gradually fell in and formed a circle.

Mr. *Hay*. How introduced? A. He went around and shook hands with every man.

Mr. Hay. Did you not see some chests of arms?

Mr. Burr objected to this manner of putting the question.

Mr. Hay admitted that he had put the question inadvertantly; he merely wished Mr. Dunbaugh to state what he knows of the chests of arms.

Mr. Botts, State what you know of any chests of arms within the U. S.

Witness. I did not see more than a few rifles at the mouth of Cumberland.

Mr. Hay I think the court yesterday decided that we were at liberty to state any circumstances out of the U. S. which were explanatory of the acts done within the U. S.

On this topic a long and desultory discussion ensued. The chief justice at length decided, that if an overt act be laid at the mouth of Cumberland river; if a military assemblage was said to be *there* assembled, that evidence beyond the limits of the states might be produced to shew the military attitude of the party; that with respect to this particular question, if the witnesses could show that no other arms were on board at a certain place, it was some presumption that these arms had been at the mouth of Cumberland river; and that he understood it was the intention of the prosecution to show that this party were in such a state at such a place, that they might be able to infer that the party were in a similar state at the mouth of Cumberland. In this point of view, he conceived that such evidence was admissible.

Mr. Hay. State then, Mr. Dunbaugh, what you know on this subject. Did you leave Fort Massac with colonel Burr? A. I overtook him at New Madrid on the 1st of January. Q. Did you then go down the river with him? A. Yes, in his own boat.

Mr. Wickham repeated his objections to this kind of evidence. How was the witness to know, whether arms might not subsequently been put on board the boats? He was not always in colonel Burr's boat; nor was colonel Burr's boat with the rest. Can this be good testimony?

Chief Justice. The attorney is to shew that hereafter. He is to shew, that there was no connection between the boats and the shore.

Mr. Wickham. But suppose that he has no testimony to that effect?

Chief Justice. Whether arms were subsequently introduced, is a mere matter of inference, dependant on the whole of the evidence on both sides. It depends on a variety of circumstances, such as the situation of the shore and the country, &c.

Mr. Hay. State then Mr. Dunbaugh, what you know about the arms on board the boats.

Witness. Sometime, in January, we left Bayou Pierre, and descended to Petit Gulph, three miles below on the opposite side. Colonel Burr went ashore and returned to the Petit Gulph. The boats all shoved off at once; colonel Burr's was rather behind. The night we left Petit Gulph, colonel Burr and Wyllie came into the bow of the boat with an axe, auger and saw. They went into colonel Burr's private room and began to chop. He ordered no person to go out, but I did go out. I saw a skiff lying along side of colonel Burr's boat. After they had done chopping, a Mr. Pryor and a Mr. Tooly got out of the window. I got on the top of the boat, and saw two bundles of arms tied up with cords, and sunk by cords going through holes at the gunwales of colonel Burr's boat. I observed to Mr. Pryor, that he must be careful to bring up the boat, or else it could not get close to shore.

Mr. Hay. How many arms were there? A. There were about 40 or 43 stands. I saw besides pistols, swords, blunderbusses, fusees and tomahawks.

Mr. Wirt. Is not the coast opposite to New Madrid a part of Tennessee? A. No; it is the Indiana territory. Q. Were you on board any of the other boats? A. Several. Q. Did they keep together? A. They did, when they could. Q Did you see arms in the other boats? A. I saw several stands of arms, that is, musquets with bayonets, in Floyd's boat; and about 12 rifles. Were you near enough to col. B. at the mouth of Cumberland to hear his observations to his party? A. I was. He said there were then too many bye standers to divulge his plans. Q. Were any men obtained, after you joined them? A. One, who got aboard at New Madrid. Q. Were you commissioned by colonel Burr to obtain men? A. No; not citizens. Q. What do you mean by the word "citizens?"

Here Dunbaugh was stopped by the opposite counsel, and his examination proceeded no farther on this day.

LATE FOREIGN NEWS,

Continued from London papers to the 15th of August, inclusive; received at the office of the Mercantile Advertiser.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS——AUGUST 18.

NEUTRAL POWERS.

Lord Stanhope rose to make the motion of which he had given notice, respecting a resolution that all independent nations should be treated upon the principle of perfect equality and complete reciprocity. In proposing this regulation to the house, he had not merely in his eye the circumstances in which we now stood with regard to America; the principle to which he alluded should, in his opinion, be extended to all states and nations indiscriminately. He could not help noticing the absence of ministers on this occasion; but he had already occasion to observe that they seemed anxious to avoid all discussions on this topic. He would not say that their conduct was not prudent; but whatever it might be, he felt it incumbent on him to express his sentiments, when the voice of an imperious duty called on him to express them. He must, therefore, most earnestly deprecate a rupture with America, and the house would, no doubt, unite with him in deprecating that calamity, when they duly considered the many difficulties and dangers with which we are already beset. They must recollect that in times of scarcity our principal relief was derived first from Poland, next from America. Poland was now shut against us by the influence of the enemy; would we also shut against us the ports of America by our own folly? Whence were we to derive materials and stores for our naval arsenal, if the north of Europe and North America are to refuse us these supplies? Where is the greatness and security of England, when our navy, the source of our pride, the source of our strength and wealth, is gone? These were serious considerations. He should now only remark, that as all individuals, whether high or low, poor or rich, were the same in the eye of God; so nations, whether extremely powerful or weak, whether opulent or poor, should be the same in the contemplation of the law of nations. This was the principle upon which his mind rested, and upon which he grounded the resolution he had now to move. The noble lord then concluded with moving, "That it be resolved, that the principle upon which we should act towards independent nations at peace with the British government, should be a principle of perfect equality and complete reciprocity.

The Lord Chancellor could not but commend the serious manner in which the noble earl had expressed himself on topics of such importance. As, however, no authentic documents were before the house, to guide an opinion upon matters of such magnitude, he thought it more prudent not to agitate them under such circumstances. The noble earl would therefore, he hoped, excuse him for moving the previous question.

Lord Stanhope, in explanation, thanked the noble lord for his kind attention, and observed, that what he had advanced, not only referred to the present state of America, but to all independent nations, at all times, when at peace with us.

Lord Morton objected to the motion, as tending to legislate upon abstract principles, which was contrary to the spirit and the practice of parliament.

The question was then put, that the present motion be not put; and the previous question was carried without a division.

Adjourned.

LONDON, Aug. 11.

Some interesting conversation on the subject of our relations with foreign states, took place last night in the house of commons—Mr. Canning, in reply to some questions put to him by Whitbread, relating to the professed mediation of Russia, and the dispute with America gave all the information to the house on these important points that could have been expected. He stated that a direct communication had been received from Russia on the 2d inst. on the subject of the mediation of that power for peace, but as that communication was not accompanied with a copy of the treaty concluded with France, only a conditional answer could be given—the misunderstanding with America, he shewed, had no connection with the particular views of the present ministers, who, on entering into office, endeavored to give full effect to the treaty concluded by their predecessors, what ever might be their sentiments respecting it; and as they transmitted no fresh orders to our commanders in the American station, the transaction which had recently occurred could not be attributed to their instructions.

A letter from St. Petersburg, dated July 5—14 says, "In consequence of the non-renewal of the treaty of commerce between Russia and England, and of some recent laws passed here respecting foreigners, it is my intention to leave this country immediately. Some of our merchants here have thought proper to become what is called foreign guests, and to pay for it a tax of fourteen hundred rubles per annum;—but I have judged it prudent to quit till a change for the better takes place."

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 29.

MARRIED, on Thursday evening, Mr. *William Moss*, of Fairfax county, to Miss *Gertrude Holmes*, of Martinsburg.

The British government has, it appears, signified to Mr. Munroe, that it neither does, nor has at any time maintained the pretension of a right to search ships of war, in the national service of any state, for deserters; and that if it should appear that the act of the British officers in the affair of the Leopard and Chesapeake rested on no other grounds than the simple and unqualified assertion of such a pretension, there would be no difficulty in disavowing the act and making the reparation really due. *(Nat. Intel.)*

Opinions abroad—We have received, (says the Boston Gazette) by the last arrivals from England, several interesting Pamphlets, on the political and commercial relations between Great Britain and America. Selections, as we have room, will be made from these papers; and such comments attached thereto, as may be deemed salutary and useful. In the preface of one of these pamphlets entitled "A True Picture of the U. States of America, in her conduct towards G. Britain, from the Peace of 1783 to the present time," the author remarks:—"It would be unjust not to avow, that amongst the present minority, (a minority indeed) of the people of America, there are characters who would do honor to any country—It does not, however, diminish the charges against the majority, to say, that the efforts of the Adamses, the Ameses, the Trumbulls, the Kings, the Morrises, the Pinckneys, the Smiths, and the Rutledges, have been unavaling. America has been "deaf to the voice of the charmer, charm he never so wisely," since the death of the illustrious WASHINGTON, and the destruction of his system of government. His loss, to her irreparable, may be well described in the words which the elegant Tacitus applies to Germanicus.—"In doluere extreæ nationes regesque; tanta illi comitas in socios mansuetudo in hostes; visuque et auditu juxta venerabilis, cum magnitudinem et gravitatem summæ fortunæ retineret, invidiam et arrogantiam effugerat."

EXTRACT.

"It will be necessary in entering upon our work, to take notice of the great ignorance which prevails in this country, relative to the American disposition and character—This has, however, arisen from representations coming in such a way, and through such respectable channels, that it is more to be regretted, than difficult to be accounted for.—It has been an amiable error on the part of the people of this country: it has nevertheless been an error, and a great one. But it is one which will speedily be developed: it is one which has been felt and dreaded by the few discerning men in that country, from the earliest periods of the French revolution. The mania for French connection; the attachment, through all the scenes of blood, carnage, and devastation; the palliation of every atrocious act of the more atrocious convention; the avowed wish that has at all times existed, and, by the great majority of people been expressed, for the subjugation of Great-Britain, and the domination of France, the patronage granted for the past six years to every one who could bring proofs of his having rebelled against his king, or plotted the devastation of his country;" all these loud and declared facts, have been so notorious that to doubt the settled, the inveterate hostility of the American people, were to doubt the most self-evident proposition in nature."

Extracts from Mr. Whitbread's speech in the English house of commons, on the defence of the nation, July 27, 1807.

In speaking of the French emperor in different terms from those in which that person was frequently mentioned in that house, he was influenced by a conviction that abusive words had as little vigor as dignity, and that no one object of war, or preparation for war, was promoted by making use of them. In like manner he forbore to speak as others did, of a disposition to make every sacrifice that may be necessary, though when sacrifices should be called for, he would not be backward to make them, without saying a word about them. In speaking of an enemy with whom we expected to be engaged in battle, the very term enemy was sufficient to call forth our best exertions, for it was not necessary to call tyrant and despot to induce us to do our utmost to kill those who, we must be aware, would kill or capture us, unless we were before hand, by killing or capturing them.

The existing force of the country was sufficient to all purposes of the war, if properly administered; and without a proper administration, an increase of numbers would only create confusion. A force of 160,000 regular troops was a sufficient means of defence against any force that should attack our shores.

It was contended that a large force was necessary for offensive operations. He was at a loss to discover the exposed spots where the enemy may be annoyed, and he thought great caution should be observed to prevent the British force from being employed so as to consolidate what it was wished and intended to dissolve.

He did not think the French emperor, supposing him to return immediately to Paris, and to turn all his thoughts to the invasion of this country, could be in readiness with an army to make the attempt before the lapse of 9 or 10 months.

He had witnessed the volunteering in 1799 in Kent, and he believed the right hon. gentleman opposite (the chancellor of the exchequer) had also witnessed it, and a more continued scene of riot, disorder, and vice, had never been exemplified to either. The defective situation in which these men were found on the subsequent expedition to Holland was too well known to require any comment from him. He had been further assured by a general officer, who was very capable of forming a correct judgment on the fact, that after their return from that unfortunate service, it would take 9 months to make these men fit for any other.

He had a high opinion of the volunteers, but he must altogether condemn and deprecate the opinion uttered by some, that this part of our force may be relied on for whole defence. No man could seriously hold such an opinion, and express it for the purpose of courting popularity, with an intention to withdraw it, in the event of exigency arising; it was a dangerous as well as an unwise and uncandid expedient. Those who would attempt to expose the fallacy of the idea would be accused of disparaging the volunteers, while it would be endangering the ruin of the country to suffer it to pass unexposed. The volunteer force was at first 415,000 men. It then declined to 356,000, and afterwards to 300,000, without any observation on the decline from the other side. It was now 289,000, and he was convinced as effective at that number as the whole original 400,000.

Public Sale.

On TUESDAY next, will be sold, at the Vendue-Store, on a credit of four months,

One pipe, four half pipes, and seven quarter-casks of *Madeira Wine*, of a superior quality.

P. G. Marsteller.

September 29.

Public Sale.

On TUESDAY next, will be sold, at the Vendue Store,

One bale of Rose Blankets, & one bale of Negro Cottons, on a credit of ninety days.

P. G. Marsteller.

September 29.

FOR SALE,

The Schooner

INDUSTRY,

Lying at Col. Gilpin's wharf, burthen upwards of 45 tons, firm and sound—serviceable for the bay or river.—For terms apply to

G. SHAY, *Prince-street.*

September 29. 3t

NOTICE.

THE subscriber, of the town and county of Alexandria, in the district of Columbia, has obtained from the Orphans' Court of the said county, letters of administration upon the personal estate of Doctor *James Gillies*, late of the town and county aforesaid deceased: All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit them with proper vouchers thereof, on or before the first day of April next ensuing, or they may by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. And all those indebted thereto, are requested to make immediate payment.—Given under my hand, this 29th day of September, 1807.

Frances Gillies, *Adm'x.*

September 29. 2aw4w

Joseph Mandeville,

Corner of KING *and* FAIRFAX-STREETS, *ALEXANDRIA:*

HAS FOR SALE,

An assortment of WINES, LIQUORS, GROCERIES, &c.

Consisting of

WINES.
- MADEIRA
- Port
- Sherry
- Lisbon
- Malaga
- Teneriffe &
- Corsica

Old St. Estephe Medoc claret, in cases of one dozen

A few dozen fine old frontinac
Ditto do. best wine bitters
Jamaica and West-India rum
New-England do.
Cogniac, Bourdeaux and Naples brandy
Holland and country gin
Schiedam gin in cases
Irish whiskey, very old
70 barrels Pennsylvania rye whiskey
Cider in barrels
White wine and Cider vinegar
Florence oil in flasks
2 hogsheads Havanna honey
15 do. choice retailing molasses

TEAS *of good quality.*
- Gunpowder
- Imperial
- Hyson
- Young Hyson
- Hyson-Skin and
- Souchong

Muscovado sugars, different qualities
Bengal white do.
Loaf and lump sugars, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Alexandria.
Leiper's, Garrett's, and Hamilton's snuff in bottles and bladders.
Macuba and rapee do.
Clover-seed, *(Penn. warranted)*
Mace; nutmegs; cloves; cassia; pimento; pepper; ginger, race and ground; Cayenne pepper; refined salt-petre.
Coffee; chocolate; rice; pearl barley; London and Philadelphia mustard; basket salt; starch; fig blue; flotant indigo; Georgia and Tennessee cotten; flax; wool; madder; copperas; allum; brimstone; chalk; pipes in boxes; wrapping paper and twine; traces; bed cords; leading lines; demijohns; gin cases; patent shot; brandywine gunpowder; Harvey's gunpowder, [the only real British battle powder] from F to treble sealed-shewing tobacco; best Havanna segars.
Muscatel and bloom raisins in boxes.
Sun raisins in casks.
Zante currants; prunes; soft shelled almonds.
A few boxes excellent pickles, each one dozen bottles assorted; capers, olives and anchovies, for sale by the box.
A quantity of clean good allum salt suitable for the fishery, &c. &c.

March 19. d

JAMES BACON,

At his GROCERY STORE, *on King-street, has in addition to his former stock, added*

A fresh Supply of Genuine Articles in the Grocery Line;

Which makes his assortment complete.

He now offers for sale, on his usual low terms

Muscovado Sugars, of various qualities,
Loaf and Lump ditto,

TEAS, particularly selected for family use.
- Gunpowder,
- Imperial,
- Hyson,
- Young Hyson,
- Hyson-Skin, and
- Souchong

Best green Coffee,
Chocolate, of a superior quality

WINES.
- Madeira,
- Busellos,
- Sherry,
- Lisbon,
- Teneriffe,
- Malaga, and
- Genuine old Port

Cognac and Bourdeaux Brandy,
Old Jamaica Spirit, for family use,
Antigua, St. Croix, St. Vincents, and New England Rum,
Holland Gin,
Irish and country Whisky,
Molasses, Wine, and Cider Vinegar,
Stoughton's Bitters,

Mace, nutmegs, cloves, cassia, pimento, Cayenne and black pepper, race and ground ginger, basket salt for table use, pearl barley, rice, starch, fig blue, soap, mould, dipt and spermaceti candles, refined salt-petre, flotant indigo, allum, copperas, madder, brimne, sto spinning cotton, patent shot all sizes, best english and country made gunpowder, segars and smoaking tobacco, very best chewing tobacco.

Hamilton and Leiper's snuff, Hunter's pipes in boxes.

London mustard, warranted of a superior quality, Dixon's best ditto, wrapping paper demijohn's, &c. &c. with generally every article in his line—the whole of which have been selected with care, and will be disposed of on the very lowest terms

Valuable Property for Sale.

THE subscriber being desirous of procuring some good lands in the south-western country, and to enable him to do so, offers the following Property for sale, viz.

A Tract of Land, situate in the county of Fairfax and state of Virginia, whereon I now reside, containing upwards of 2,100 acres. This land is well adapted to farming, is level, well watered and timbered, full one half being in wood, near the center of which stands the county court-house and other public buildings, which are included within the bounds of a town lately laid out at this place, authorised by an act of the general assembly of Virginia, to several of which lots buildings have been erected, &c. On one acre thereof, near the court-house, is a large two-story brick house rented and occupied as a tavern, together with large stables, kitchen, and house for the retirement of a family, &c. Perhaps there is no situation between the eastern and western waters more public, or that afford better stands for taverns, stores, mechanics, &c. Particularly to an inn-keeper calculated to act on a large scale. The Little River turnpike paved road, leading from Alexandria, to the westward, passes, immediately at this place, as also the main public and post roads, leading to and from Alexandria, George-Town, the City of Washington, Baltimore, and the western country—distance from Alexandria, 14, and from the City of Washington 15 or 16 miles. To accommodate a purchaser or purchasers, I would dispose of the property at this place, or any part thereof, separate from the other lands—the annual rent of the small part now improved, is near eight hundred dollars, and at little additional expence would produce from one thousand dollars to twelve hundred dollars per annum, exclusive of lots that might be sold, or rented on ground-rent, and I would divide the land in two or three parts to suit purchasers. On that part occupied by myself are a comfortable dwelling-house sufficient for the accommodation of a large family, with barn, stables, and other convenient out-houses, orchards, &c.—As it is presumed a person disposed to purchase would first view the premises, a further description is thought unnecessary.

A small piece of Land within one and a half miles of the court-house, situate on Accotink Run, containing 19 acres, mostly rich and valuable grass land, which affords a tolerable mill seat, and was purchased with a view of erecting one thereon, the timber for which [of excellent quality] hath been cut and squared.

A Lot in the town of Alexandria, with a two story brick house, kitchen and stable thereon, situate near the center thereof—and

About 1600 acres of Land, situate on the waters of Licking, in the county of Bourbon and state of Kentucky. This land is classed as second rate, is rich, lies well, and by judges of that county said to be worth from five dollars to eight dollars per acre, and on which are several small settlements.

For the property in Fairfax and Alexandria, indisputable titles will be made, the title to the Kentucky land is thought to be good, an investigation on that subject having lately taken place, and is patented in my own name. Nothing short of a strong desire to provide for a large and growing family, should induce me to offer this property for sale. My terms will be such as cannot fail to accommodate a purchaser, as but a small proportion will be required in hand, and on securing the payments of the balances satisfactorily, to meet arrangements which in such cases I wish to make. Lengthy credits will be given. I would receive in part payment good lands in the state of Tennessee, not more than thirty miles from Nashville, or on the waters of Duck-River in said state: but the title thereto must be well established and secured. Application must be made to

Richard Ratcliffe,

Fairfax County, State of Virginia, Aug. 15. law3m

FOR SALE,

A TRACT of LAND, situate in the county of Fairfax, within four miles of the court-house, lying in the fork of Pope's-Head-Run and Giant's-Castle-Branch, containing four hundred forty-three and a quarter acres. It is good farming land, nearly one half in woods, and heavily timbered: it abounds in a sufficiency of good meadow land, and a number of never-failing springs, with a good mill-seat at the junction of the above mentioned streams. The improvements are, a framed dwelling-house, that, with a small expence might be made neat and comfortable, together with a kitchen, stables, corn-house, negro quarter, &c. all partly new, a healthy situation.

Terms—One half in cash or negroes at valuation—and a credit of one, two, or three years for the balance. For further information apply to the subscriber on the premises.

Robert Ratcliffe.

Fairfax County, Aug. 15. law3m

ALMANACS for 1808,

Just published and for sale, by

Cottom and Stewart.

August 24

FOR SALE,

THAT BEAUTIFUL SEAT,

SITUATED on the banks of Great Hunting Creek, called *Rural Felicity*, formerly owned by Mr. John Duff. It is at present rented for one year, for the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars, reserving the right of possession at any time during the above term, on giving one month's notice.—For terms apply to RICHARD LEWIS.

April 28 co

TO BE RENTED,

A three story Brick Dwelling and Ware house, on King and Henry-streets—together or separate. Likewise, on the opposite side, a two story Brick Dwelling-House.

For terms apply to

Jonathan and M. Scholfield.

May 1. co

THE SUBSCRIBERS

Being desirous of bringing the affairs of the late firm of THOMPSON *and* VEITCH, *to a final close, OFFER FOR SALE the following*

REAL PROPERTY, viz.

THREE comfortable Dwelling-Houses, with elegant stores, on the south side of King, between Fairfax and Royal-streets, lots extending back 175 feet; at present occupied by Joseph Janney, James Russel, and James R. Riddle and Co. The situation is considered to be amongst the best for business in Alexandria.

A dwelling house and lot on the north side of King-street, near the corner of King and Pitt-streets, occupied by Samuel Snowden.

A lot, fronting 56 feet on Pitt-street, extending back 119 feet, and bounded on the south by an alley, on which is a shed occupied by M. Dorsey, coach-maker.

A brick dwelling house on Prince-street, betwixt Fairfax and Royal-streets, occupied by William Lovering.

Also, the vacant lots adjoining, on each side of said house. Their situation for business equal to any unimproved property in town.

That large commodious and brick tavern, in George-Town, with all the buildings and improvments attached thereto, situated on the main street leading from the public ferry; occupied by Joseph Semmes.

Three handsome three story brick dwelling houses, with brick stables and carriage houses, being part of the six buildings, situated on Pennsylvania avenue, in the city of Washington.

A handsome, commodious, and well finished brick dwelling house, in Charlestown, Jefferson county, late the property of Van Rutherford, with a large garden and the corner storehouse on same lot, situate near the centre of the main street.

Also, a tan-yard with sundry improvements, a comfortable dwelling house and lot adjoining, very handsomely situated, &c. Late the property of George Hite.

Also, a two story house and lot on the main street, at present occupied by Charles Foulk.

And a vacant lot on the main street, in a central situation for business.

For particular information respecting the above property in Charles-Town, application may be made to *William Tate*, Esq. of that place, or to *Henry St. George Tucker*, Esq. of Winchester.

A tract of land in Loudoun county, containing 400 acres, situate near the Gum Spring-late the property of J. Spencer. On this tract there are two settlements and about 60 acres in cultivation, the rest of the land well timbered; the new turnpike road will pass thro' a part of this tract. Captain Charles Lewis living near the Gum-Spring, will shew this and to any person desirous of viewing it.

One other tract of 196 acres, in Frederkic county, about four miles from Winchester and near the lands belonging to judge Holmes. For particulars apply to *Henry St. George Tucker*, Esq.

One other tract of 400 acres, in Hampshire county, on a branch of Fairley's Run, near the town of Frankfort, formerly owned by Daniel Jones.

One other tract of 500 acres, in Randolph county, being part of an old military survey, on the south side of Glady Creek, considered to be of excellent quality. This tract is situated in a thickly settled part of that country, and contiguous to the main road leading from Randolph to the horse-shoe-bottom, on Cheat-river.

One other tract, named *Fertility*, of 268 acres, in Westmoreland county, state of Pennsylvania; situated on the Monongahela river, and binding thereon for 3-4 of a mile, about one quarter of a mile below Casner's ferry, and 4 miles above Purkinson's ferry. A large proportion is rich bottom land, with a valuable orchard of sugar trees and about 60 acres in cultivation. The main road from Union-Town to Pittsburg passes close by this land.

Any part of the above described property we are disposed to sell at reasonable rates, on the following terms, viz. One fifth in hand, and the residue in three or four equal annual payments, the purchaser giving bonds with security on the premises.

Jonah Thompson,
Richard Veitch.

Alexandria April 28. w&eotf

ALEXANDRIA RACES.

THE ALEXANDRIA JOCKEY CLUB RACES will commence on TUESDAY the 3d day of November next, the course will be in the greatest stile, and enclosed by a complete fence.

The first day's purse will not be less than *FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS*, and will probably be more than that sum—all arrangements will be published sometime previous to the races.

Subscribers will pay their subscriptions to Mr. James Sanderson, treasurer. Mr. John Hodgkin is appointed clerk of the course, and all arrangements respecting the course is vested in him.

James S. Scott, *Secry.*

August 25 d3tlawtf

Valuable Property for Sale.

TO BE SOLD, in four distinct lots or together, four acres of LAND, containing from one and a quarter acre to two acres each, most eligibly situated without the territory of Columbia, extending in a right line from Gibbon-street to Great-Hunting-Creek, intersecting Jefferson, Franklin, and Green-street, and bounding east and west on Fayette and Payne-streets.

A plan of the ground and further particulars may be obtained by application to

James Patton.

June 29. tawtf

The Subscriber

Returns his most grateful thanks to the inhabitants of this town, for the patronage he has heretofore received, and earnestly solicits a continuance of the same: He likewise takes this method to inform them that, on Monday evening, the 28th of September inst. he intends opening a NIGHT SCHOOL at his Academy on Prince-street, where will be taught Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, and any branch of the Mathematics.—Any young gentlemen desirous to become acquainted with any of the above branches will meet with due attention from

G. W. Carlin.

September 15.

District of Columbia.

NOTICE *is hereby given to all whom it may concern*, that the Consul General of Portugal to the United States of America, has authorised the subscriber to legalize all papers that may be necessary for vessels bound from the ports of this district to any in Portugal or Madeira.

Those masters of vessels who may omit having their bills of health thus certified, will be liable to undergo quarantine.

It is requisite that any article shipped for account of a Portuguese subject, should be declared and sworn to, as Portuguese property; and the bills of lading legalized as above.

Lewis Deblois.

May 16. d

GREAT BARGAINS.

INTENDING to remove to the state of Tennessee as soon as possible, I wish to dispose of the following valuable and increasing property upon few terms, which property I inherited from my ancestors, who have had a legal title to the same for upwards of one hundred years.

One tract well known by the name of ABINGDON, being on the Potomac river between Alexandria and George Town, and nearly opposite the city of Washington, beautifully situated, containing about Four Hundred acres, now leased to the Mr. Wises for three hundred and sixty dollars per annum with other stipulations contained in the said lease.

One other tract contiguous to the first, leased to Williams Fraser for forty dollars per annum, containing about sixty acres.

One other tract containing ten acres of bottom land, adjoining the Four Mile Mill tract.

One other tract contiguous to the Abingdon estate, and within two and a half miles of George-Town, containing 725 acres. The greatest part of this land is heavily covered with red and white Oak.

ALSO,

Three thousand acres on the Scioto River, in the state of Ohio.

This tract descended to me from my uncle George D. Alexander, being one moiety of the land he was entitled to for his military services during the revolutionary war. All the title papers with the wills under which I am entitled to the above property, are in the hands of BALDWIN DADE, Esq. to whom application will please to be made for terms &c. he being legally authorised to contract and dispose of all the above valuable property, for which good and satisfactory titles will be given.

Walter S. Alexander.

August 18. co

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